

# The Woman's Page of The Times-Dispatch

## Department of

### Home Economics

A most important department of a woman's education to-day is the department of home economics. The girl, who a generation ago, lived on a plantation in Virginia or elsewhere in the South, was taught the art of controlling and directing servants, of supervising the manufacture of raw material into cloth, of cutting and sewing the cloth into clothes, of looking after the apportionment of food and its preparation, of attending to the sick and the aged, of seeing to whatever belonged to the ordering of a house and the comfort of the household.

**Object Lessons of Plantation Days.**  
No need for college teaching of home economics in plantation days, when women had fine object lessons constantly before them and the wisest and kindest of teachers among those most nearly related, and thus most deeply interested in the training. But plantation home days and the industries that were a part of those days have vanished without hope of return. So the woman who learns all she can during the years when she is a student of how to care for home, render it more attractive, conserve its resources and develop its capacities, is indeed a wise woman.

#### The Building of the House.

The science of home economics is a broadening science. The woman who turns her attention to it is taught the value and necessity of a house being so planned and built as to receive a healthy amount of sunlight and fresh air. She will apply the rules of sanitation to the construction of a house from basement to attic, and will find out the difference in the arrangement of rooms, as to whether they demand the minimum or maximum of health and energy and time in caring for them.

She will satisfy herself as to the relative advantages of hot air, steam and hot water, and will decide the place of location for a house-heating apparatus, with a view to the saving of fuel and labor. She will not forget to go thoroughly into the question of whether, in the choosing of a house for a home, the advantage lies with those who build, buy or rent, and she will ferret out the reason why. A woman is not expected to be a finished architect, but she is expected to study blue prints until she understands them, from the house as a solid reality, with windows, doors, and closets in proper places. She is expected to comprehend the science of house making in its relation to producing an environment of wholesomeness and beauty, which constitutes in large measure the right art of living. In addition to the architecture of a house, a thorough study of economics should educate her as to its decoration, use and design, the purpose, function and industries of the house as a home, the proper care and nutrition of its dwellers, the proper management and expending of its income.

**Best Part of Woman's Training.**  
The best part of a woman's training is that which teaches her how to understand the measure of her efficiency and how best to expend that efficiency in service. The fundamental needs of food, clothing and shelter, and the relation these bear to health and character, are included in the knowledge with which home economics proposes to endow American womanhood.

**Need of Economics in Home.**  
That there is a need for the study and practical application of economics in the home, all thinking people will agree. The influence of personality, making the best use of its surroundings, is wanted to re-establish a sane, wholesome mode of living, instead of reckless, irresponsible extravagance. A collegiate course of study in a home economics department is recognized as an answer to this need, by dignifying homely tasks in the minds of the students and establishing for them different standards of value.

#### The Finished Product.

The American girl who is a graduate in the college school of home economics should return to her parents capable, resourceful and able to carry on the work of caring for her home and enhancing its beauty with vigor and enjoyment.

**In the Ear of the Shopper.**  
A plea for earlier shopping and fewer exhausted workers spending their Christmas in bed.

The general secretary of the Consumers' League of Philadelphia, Florence Lucas Saville has an article in September Harper's Bazar which women, already planning about Christmas shopping and Christmas goods, would do well to read thoughtfully. This is the story told in one article, which repeats the words used by a saleswoman in one of the department stores of city. The woman said:

**The Jewelry Counter Confidence.**  
Grace and I were together at the French jewelry counter last Christmas season. It was Christmas Eve, and we'd been through some hard days. It does seem that more people want to give jewelry than anything else. We hadn't left the store until nearly 11 o'clock every night for a week, and Grace, who was never very strong, seemed at the end of her endurance, and if I hadn't sat down every once in a while, I should never have been able to get through. So I never noticed how bad Grace was feeling until about 11, when she was waiting upon a couple of customers that were still left.

She came over to me and whispered, "I simply can't finish with these customers. Will you take them?"

**How Grace Spent Christmas Day.**  
I got her to sit down, and in a few minutes I was through. Then, as she started up to get ready to go home, she fell over in a dead faint. We brought her around after a little, and then, I'll never forgive myself for what happened. But it was Christmas Eve, and there was so little time left that I let her persuade me to let her go home without me, as a couple of men from the store offered to see her home. I'd ought to have gone, as Grace's parents were both of her, and she was boarding alone. It seems like she fainting again on the way, and when I went to see her on Christmas Day she was in bed and very sick. She had been foolish and spent all her money for Christmas things, and she looked pretty black for her. But the head of the firm he heard of her trouble, and his wife came around to see Grace, and said her illness would be no expense to her. They certainly were awfully good to Grace.

**The Opinion of the Cleaning Woman.**  
But the cleaning woman, who went to her once a week, said:

"She ain't like the other women, allus fussin' and stevin'. But she's good and kind, and gives a body somethin' sweet to think about, and I'd rather work there than anywhere else."



CHARMING BODICES IN VOILE, CHIFFON AND SILK, DECORATED WITH LACE AND TOUCHES OF VELVET.

L'ART de la Mode.

## Dernier Cri in Paris Gowns

Dress Accessories, Morning and Street Gowns, Long Top Coats, the Citoyenne, the New Skirts and Popular Sleeves.

#### New Skirt Models.

Although fashion letters from Paris state that the "sunder" and "sunder silhouette" effect are still the prevailing style, yet the new skirt models are beginning to show pleats. This will be a relief to the average woman who has declaimed in vigorous tones of protest against the unpleasant narrowness of the summer dresses.

#### The Popular Sleeve.

The popular sleeve for early fall ends half-way between the elbow and the wrist. It is finished with a five or six inch flaring cuff, slightly stiffened and set on to the close-fitting upper portion with a cording of the material. An under-sleeve on fine all-over lace or net, finished with a frill of Valenciennes lace, forms a soft and becoming finish to a sleeve of this cut.

**Long Top-Coats.**  
Long top-coats, following in every line and detail the latest of fashion's edicts, promise to be much worn during the fall and approaching winter season. These outer wraps have reached an unprecedented degree of perfection in style and finish this year, and will be found more than practical for wear during the first cool days over the many one-piece dresses which have graced the summer and early fall wardrobe.

#### The Citoyenne.

The "citoyenne" style is among the newest models for the semi-dressy type of gown designed for afternoon or informal evening wear. This calls for a rather simple bodice on the peasant order, three-quarter-length sleeves, wide pleated skirt, and a frill or peplum extending three or four inches below the raised waist-line. It is most imperative that the waist-line be high in this case, although it may be finished with a silk cord knotted on the left side, or with a two-inch belt, closed

ed in the centre front beneath an ornament of the material or a fancy buckle—Harper's Bazar.

#### Advent of Brilliant Hues.

Following as it does a season when black and white were the most popular colors, the advent of such brilliant hues as coronation red, royal blue, emerald green, royal purple, turquoise and golden yellow naturally awakened no small degree of interest. In the heart of every woman dwells a love of gorgeous colors, a trait sometimes described by caustic man as an inheritance from pagan ancestry. Its lovely becomingness should make the lovely new coronation red—rich and dark, deeper even than the American Beauty shade—one of the most popular of fall colors.

#### Jumper Waists for Fall.

Waists of the jumper type are also unusually popular models this fall, the newest of them being formed of two different shades of chiffon. The lighter shade forms the peasant-waist foundation, and the dark shade the jumper. In most cases the neck is cut low and round, and, if desired, a yoke and collar of all-over lace may be worn with the waist. On these again the popular sleeve is the three-quarter length, finished with a flaring double cuff five or six inches wide. The top of the cuff just reaches the elbow.

#### Striking Feature About Bags.

The striking feature about bags just now is their length. The long leather bags of the fair folk have apparently materialized. They are not crammed with gold to-day, that is, not when purchased, nor are they guarded by witches, but the bags themselves are here. Imagine a bag a foot or more in length and not over six inches wide, hanging from heavy silken cords nearly a foot and a half long, and these tipped with tassels.

## Canning and Preserving

The success of canning depends upon absolute sterilization and heating the fruit till all the germs are destroyed, then sealing it air tight while scalding hot.

For canning use one-third to one-half as much sugar as fruit.

For preserving use three-fourths as much sugar as fruit.

For jam use equal amount of sugar and fruit.

For jelly use equal amount of sugar and juice.

For canning use only perfectly sound fruit, fresh, firm and of good quality.

For preserving fruits in both cut up and left whole.

For jam imperfect or over-ripe fruit may be used.

For jelly fruit should be under-ripe.

Cook small quantities at a time.

Have the fruit boiling hot when put into the jars.

Fruits in a hot, dry season requires less sugar than in a cool, damp season.

To keep quinces, pears and apples from turning dark after they are pared drop them in cold water containing lemon juice.

Plums and peaches can be easily and quickly peeled if they are immersed in boiling water for a few minutes.

If the plums are cooked with the skins on, prick them thoroughly to prevent bursting.

**Waists for Tailored Gowns.**

Waists to be worn with tailored suits this fall, both in design and trimming effects, are influenced by the East Indian note, so much in evidence since the coronation. They are made of chiffon, voile, and crepe, de Chine in the soft shades, and are embroidered with the new worried embroidery and striking bead-work trimming, which are decidedly Hindu in character and coloring. This will make most attractive home work for women who delight in fashioning their own blouses and adding individual touches of hand-work to them.

## Griselda Gone Out of Fashion

No Woman's Club Accredits Her—Intelligent, Not Unintelligent Meekness Is the Kind Which Inherits the Earth.

Griselda, writes the editor of Harper's Bazar, has gone out of fashion. And the editor goes on to say that today would have her on its list of exemplary women—except as an example of the outworn. Yet that meekness is a virtue remains as true as ever. The trouble with Griselda's meekness was simply that it was unintelligent, that it did not aim anywhere. It takes an intelligent meekness to inherit the earth.

To allow oneself to be trampled upon is not meekness. It is mere passivity and inertia. A constructive meekness is the real virtue—a meekness which endures in order that it may shine things better. The gentlest of mothers and wives is often the firmest and the most influential also. Meekness is not an end, but a means to an end. The power of a great anger may reside behind it, and actually enhance its value.

It ought not to be a weak attribute of goodness, but a token of strength, self-controlled and dedicated to the service of others. For that reason it must see and must demand the good of others, not their indulgence, not their entrenchment in evil. The woman who allows the weak to be cruelly treated cannot shelter herself behind meekness. Meekness makes common cause with the weak, and ends by curbing the strong. The meek and lowly Jesus was the most thorough social reformer the earth has ever seen. Militant meekness is one of the strongest forces in the world—and no modern woman who expects to accomplish anything should be without it.

#### The Time Her Man Had.

"Her man must have a hard time of it with all the house company she has, the neighbors believed. It's a wicked extravagance to be allus entertainin' like that."

"That's why she has real good friends."

ture in her front room. Probably she spends all she kin save on it, and has it done over every two years."

Not a woman's club in the land today would have her on its list of exemplary women—except as an example of the outworn. Yet that meekness is a virtue remains as true as ever. The trouble with Griselda's meekness was simply that it was unintelligent, that it did not aim anywhere. It takes an intelligent meekness to inherit the earth.

**The Queer Type of Woman.**

A woman who is looked upon as a queer type in this day and generation, moved from a town where she had lived in the midst of a rich community, to another where most of the people were poor.

**What Her New Neighbors Said.**

She made her new home beautiful with her carefully accumulated treasures. She made a new garden that was quite wonderful. She kept her ideals intact. And her new neighbors said:

"She dresses like a swell. I calculate she thinks she's too stylish for us."

"I reckon she ain't the kind you could count on to help with a church supper, or lead the prayers at the Ladies' Aid."

**How She Trained Her Children.**

"For my part, I think she's a mighty idle sort, said one gossip to another. She spends hours every week sittin' around in that garden with them children, not doin' a blessed thing but talkin' to 'em, when she ought to be scrubbin' and bakin' like ordinary folks."

"I reckon I won't go to see her, leastways not yet. When a woman acts like that you never can tell what she will do, and like as not I'd get snubbed, any way. She's so smart and high actin' and stuck up."

"If she was only teachin' them children Bible stories or Sunday school lessons there in the garden it wouldn't be so bad. The children will probably be regular heathen when they grow up. They ain't no better than the poor folks."

## Beaux and Belles

### of Earlier Days

Richmond had been for some years the capital of Virginia in November of 1734 when General George Washington, of Mount Vernon, on the Potomac, came to visit the city and discuss with the municipal government a plan for connecting the James and Potomac Rivers with the Ohio.

The City Fathers celebrated the presence of the former commander-in-chief of the Continental forces, during the War for American Independence, in Richmond by a ball, given at the City Tavern, on the northwest corner of Main and Nineteenth Streets.

**Population in 1782.**  
A census taken two years previous placed the population of the capital city at 1,631. The corner-stone of the Capitol building had not yet been laid. But the Virginia Gazette or American Advertiser, a weekly newspaper, had already been established by James Hays, the order for the Houdon statue had been given, and the Mayor of Richmond, Dr. William Foushee, aided and abetted by the handsome matrons and their daughters, made up in quality what might be lacking in numbers at the ball. For those were the days in which the Mayors, Marshalls, Wythes, Blairs, Adames and many others had already begun to lay the social foundations which caused the Thackerays, when he came later, to describe Richmond as the cheeriest and most agreeable town in America.

**Constitutional Convention of 1788.**  
The discussion aroused by the proposed adoption of the Federal Constitution brought together in the Academy of Fine Arts, the first building of its kind in the United States, on the east side of Twelfth, between Broad and Marshall Streets, a memorable convention, June 2, 1788. The adoption of the Constitution was favored by Madison, Marshall and Wythe, and opposed by Henry, Mason and Monroe. There were many diners given during the time of the convention. The housewives did great credit to themselves on this occasion and the charming younger members of families listened with becoming deference to the wit with which repasts were flavored.

There was no discernible lack of interest on the part of the fair sex when the Rev. James Madison was chosen first Bishop of Virginia in the capitol building, on May 7, 1790. By this there were about three hundred residences in the town and a fashionable promenade, terraced and elm-shaded, extended along the elevated bank of the river from Nineteenth Street, some distance down stream.

**Trial of Aaron Burr.**  
The poet Moore visited Richmond in 1803 and Washington Irving came to the trial of Aaron Burr, held in the Capitol in 1807, with John Marshall presiding and John Randolph, of Roanoke, Va., foreman of the jury. Burr's daughter, the beautiful Theodosia, was with her father during his trial and was most kindly looked after by Richmond women.

The flower of Richmond's beauty and chivalry were gathered in the new theatre on Broad Street below Twelfth, where the Monumental Church now stands, on December 26, 1811, when seventy of the fashionable promenade, Governor of the State and other prominent people perished in a fire which consumed the building.

**Miss Mayo's Marriage.**  
March 11, 1817, was brilliantly celebrated in a social way by the wedding at Bellvue, the Mayo home in the western part of the city, of Miss Maria Mayo to General Winfield Scott, of the United States army. A miniature of Miss Mayo bears testimony to the beauty which caused a hundred suitors to offer their homage, before General Scott was accepted.

Notwithstanding the fact that Richmond and Virginia belles are said to have been so devoted to home affairs, and so entirely of the same opinion as their husbands, those who look into Richmond history during the year 1840 will find that there was then great excitement over presidential campaigns, in which John Tyler, of Virginia, and William Henry Harrison were favored nominees. An immense log cabin was built on the site of the Eagle Hotel, Main Street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, by the Whigs. Daniel Webster came to Richmond and made an address from the capitol portico. The next day he spoke to the ladies in the log cabin and so pleased them by what he said that they ordered his speech printed on satin, as souvenirs.

**First Wedding in Saint Paul's.**  
The first wedding in Saint Paul's Church was celebrated in 1845, when Miss Sally Bruce was married to the Hon. James Seddon. The Rev. William Norwood was rector of the church and the wedding was an event long to be remembered by those present.

### Beloved Mrs. Morris.

The year 1846, Robert Morris in his first public office, a member of the Board of Port Wardens. About this time he fell in love. The lady was Mary White, the "loquaciously sweet" Mary of the Assemblies and one of the most charming belles of the period. She was wicked to get such store by pictures and statuary. It's the love of display that's ruinin' our women, that's what I think!"

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